COMMUNICATIONS

Views of Journal Readers on Various Topics.

An Answer to J. W. McClure.

To the Editor of the Journal. Being a constant reader of the Journal, could not fail to see and read a com-nunication in to-day's paper from the pen f the great statesman of Pettis county, of the great statement of the the man who burns the brush in that neck of the woods in order to get out the Democrats on great occasions, like the present appears to be. I refer to the man who undertook to tell the people how to get sliver money "coined under a free colnage law" without stealing it or exchanging something for it-by name, J. W. McClure. I am very well acquainted with the doctor, and am surprised that he should undertake to tell anyone how to do that. But then my experience with the free sliver people of this section of the country ought to have taught me not to be surprised at anything that they might advance to further their cause. As I understand, from his starting out, he proposed to tell someone how to get that silver without stealing it or exchanging something for it, and at man who burns the brush in that nec one how to get that silver without stealing it or exchanging something for it, and at the wind-up of his article he takes it for granted that he has answered the question to the perfect satisfaction of the propounder, and wants him to be honest enough to go to the poils and vote for Bryan, as he agreed to do if his question was answered to his satisfaction. Can it be possible that the doctor ever let it enter his mind that he had even commenced to answer the question asked?

that. We can't take their word for it that it will be.

Now, Mr. Editor, if the Hon. Dr. McClure is so anxious to vote some work onto the poor laboring man, and as he ware a resident of the city that aspires to be the future capital of the great state of Missouri, let him come down in our country and teach the laboring people of this and adjoining counties where it will benefit them to vote for the removal of the capital from Jefferson City to Sedalia. I think myself that it is more work we want, and now here is a chance for the laboring man to vote about \$2,000,000 worth of work onto themselves come from their own state, and at the cost of private individuals, and not at the cost of private individuals, and not at the cost of the state-at-large; and I find that the most opposition that there is to yoting this work onto themselves comes from the free silver advocates that are so anxious to start good times again by voting some work onto the laboring men out West around the silver mines. It is not work most of them want here; it is free silver. Yours, etc.

Butler, Mo., Aug. 24.

than we offer."

Professor Walker: "That is simply Quixotic, Mr. Bryan. The only possible way to establish bimetallism is 'to create a league of tates which shail, each for itself, but by simultaneous action, establish the free coinage of the two metals and make the coinage of the two m

of states which shall, each for Itself, but be the function of cover the proper of the and addoing the terms of the capital from Jeff-from City to Sedaila. I think myself that a chance for the laboring man to vote about 2000 worth of work onto them could be stated that the country of the capital from Jeff-from City to Sedaila. I think myself that a chance for the laboring man to vote about 2000 worth of work onto the country of the capital from Jeff-from City to Sedaila. I think myself that a chance for the laboring man to vote about 2000 worth of work onto the sact of private individuals, and not at the coot of the state-al-larget revers its to voting this work onto the sact of private individuals, and not at the coot of the state-al-larget its leaves of the capital from the country of the

Remember, We have had twenty years of the greatest prosperity ever known to any people, and during all these years our monetary system has remained substantially unchanged. We have as much money per capita as we have had during this time of prosperity, and it will again seek per capita as we have had during this time of prosperity, and it will again seek employment when we can assure all who have money to invest that when they sow money to invest that when they sow mains 15½, which precludes hope of interwheat they will not reap tares. Could we biame a man for not wanting to loan a bushel of wheat worth 50 cents if he was afraid a law would be passed forcing him

to take in payment a bushel of corn worth

to take in payment a busnel of corn worth 25 cents.

It is the writers belief that if we say by our ballots November next in tones that cannot be mistaken that we want the best money on earth; that we want a sufficient revenue for the support of our government, and want this revenue so adjusted that it will protect our home industries, then confidence will be restored, money will seek investment, labor will be employed, causing a home market (the best ployed, causing a home market (the best ployed, causing a home market (the best in the world), for our products, and we wil again be on the road to prosperity and plenty.

C. W. MILLER. plenty. C. W. Kansas City, Mo., August 27.

Bryan and Bimetallism.

Bryan and Bimetallism.

To the Editor of the Journal.

The people would like to treat Mr. Bryan fairly and in return would like fair treatment. To say that Mr. Bryan means many of the things he repeats over and over is to accuse him of a greater degree of dullness than he possesses. For instance, he says "If the gold standard is a good thing, why try to get rid of it?" He has repeated this idea in a dozen speeches in as many forms. It is supposed, I presume, to contain wit and argument to overthrow the St. Louis platform which favors the "existing gold standard" till real bimetallism can be attained through international agreement—the only possible way the parity of the metals can be maintained. It is safe to say Mr. Bryan knows thisat least he knows that the opinion of every economist in the known world, whose opinion is worth anything, since himetallism has come into vogue, has entertained that idea, unless E. Benjamin Andrews is an exception. He realizes that the question before the American people as presented by the Chicago platform is not a question of silver monometallism—a question between the existing gold standard and the silver standard as it exists in Mexico. That Bryan does not see this is too much to discredit his intellect and his study upon this question.

Let us in imagination create a conference of himsetallists living and dead, and see

Bergan, as agreed to the polls and vote for Bryan, as a graver to of lifs agusted the state of t

of your considerable commerce is carried on; you can only have practical bimetal-lism when there is no 'possibility of varia-tion in value of the one (metal) against the other.'"

tion in value of the one (metal) against the other."

Certainly Mr. Bryan would find little consolation in such a convention. He would (or should) be "convinced" that bimetallism means a fixed parity at the established ratio, "without variation," concurrent circulation, and that, in the opinion of bimetallists, this is only attainable through international convention. He would learn (what he likely knows) that free coinage at 16 to 1 means, not bimetallism in reality, but the Mexican silver monometallism. He would learn that while bimetallism—real bimetallism—may be better than the gold standard, and that something is silver monometallism, the very thing for which he is contending under a false name.

When Mr. Bryan asks those who prefer

thing is silver monometallism, the very thing for which he is contending under a false name.

When Mr. Bryan asks those who prefer real bimetallism to follow what he calls bimetallism, the answer of history, of reason, of enlightened opinion, and of experience, is that he is for the silver monometallism of Mexico, a very much worse thing than the gold standard. When Mr. Bryan says the United States can establish bimetallism alone, and that international bimetallism is "bowing down to the yoke of foreign power," he may be reminded that the learning and ingenuity of the men who made the use of the term "bimetallism" intelligible in the science of money proclaim a contrary view. That the world has a price for the precious metals, made by the gold-using countries on the other, from which we may not metals, made by the gold-using countries on the one hand and the silver-using countries on the one hand and the silver-using countries on the other, from which we may not free ourselves. And then he may be reminded of this story: A master of a boat, once upon a time, left it in charge of ten men, while, with others, he made a considerable journey into the country upon an important mission. The ten men laid hold of the rope, attached to the boat, by hand, and found the task of preventing the boat from drifting down the current and over the rapids below comparatively easy. By and by a question of food arose. One man let go and went in quest of game. Another went in search of fuel to cook it. The third went to fetch some spices to season it. The fourth sought a fountain of fresh water. The boat moved with the current. Five of the men at the rope became panic stricken and ran away. The tenth man, strong, but braver than wise, tied the rope to his body, planted both heels into the ground for a final and supreme effort. It was unavailing. The boat moved faster and faster. The poor man could neither loose himself nor stay the drifting boat, and was carried with it over the rapids. His purpose was laudable, but his judgment poor. One man cannot do what it requires the strength of ten men to do.

Wichita, Kas., Aug. 29, 1896.

More About "How to Get Silver."

More About "How to Get Silver."

More About "How to Get Silver."

To the Editor of the Journal.

The use of irony or sarcasm in political debate is effective when skillfully turned. However, it should fully comprehend the idea it combats and carry it to an extreme in which the absurdity can be easily seen. It requires clearness. The view opposed should be fairly stated and its relation to the reductio ad absurdum should be apparent. While not intending to criticise the character of the sarcasm used by J. W.Mc-Clure in the Journal of the 24th inst., upon "How to Get Silver." I venture to say that he drew the absurdity of his article, in so mild a form, that many in this part of Kansas will believe he was in earnest in what he said. For example, when he says, "Your merchants and tradesmen will get it by sending to the mining districts millions of dollars' worth of provisions and other commodities to the millions of people the opening of those mines will give employment to," there will be those who, without stopping to consider the question, will think that possibly the opening of the silver mines would give employment to "millions of people." The statement is sufficiently absurd ordinarily to be understood in its proper light. But the writer should bear in mind that these are not ordinary times, and people are swallowing all sorts of ridiculous propositions in the hope of "better times," How Kansas City's great wholesale business would be swollen might be seen by going back to the Leadville excitement from 1879 to 1883. No trouble with the sarcasm so far as Kansas City's great wholesale business would be swollen might be seen by going back to the Leadville excitement from 1879 to 1883. No trouble with the sarcasm so far as Kansas City's great wholesale business would be swollen might be seen by going back to the Leadville excitement from 1879 to 1883. No trouble with the sarcasm so far as Kansas City's great wholesale business would be swollen might be seen by going back to the Leadville excitement from 1879 to 1883. No trouble with the sarcasm

West. A "home market" for all our products would grow up in the heart of the Rockies. We might reasonably expect a London, a Manchester and a Liverpool in this new West. The prices of wheat, corn and other farm products would be high enough to content the most sanguine. The impetus that this would give to farming, fruit raising, poultry and stock raising would make reality rival imagination. Further, the 4,000,000 silver miners must find (Bryan says silver is "found, not produced") at least \$12,000,000 worth of silver each day to pay them wages at \$3 per day, duced") at least \$12,000,000 worth of silver each day to pay them wages at \$3 per day, or about \$4,000,000,000 per year. This would enable us to build up a circulating medium of gigantic proportions. In ten years, \$40,000,000,000, and in twenty-five years \$100,000,000,000, and so on. Prices would be so high, and the figures the farmer would have to deal with so large that he would have to get a bookkeeper, which would furnish another large opportunity for Mr. Colo to "catch on" to some silver.

How the great prosperity of the West would percolate to the East, set mills in operation, put masons, carpenters and bricklayers to work, build cities, renew markets and commerce, re-establish pros-

markets and commerce, re-establish pros-perity upon a lasting foundation, and how the toiler would laugh and the merchant smile; I say all this, in view of the applica-tion, is sufficiently absurd to prevent any one failing to see the irony aimed at by the author. I have no criticism further to of-fer.

L. BEEKNAN. L. BEEKNAN.

Derby, Kas., Aug. 27.

General Harrison's Speech.

General Harrison's Speech.

To the Editor of the Journal.

General Harrison in his recent speech uses the following expression: "Now, who will get the benefit? Well, the man who owes a debt that he contracts upon a gold hasis and is able to pay it with a 50-cent dollar. He and the mine owner who gets an exaggerated price for the products of his mine are the two classes of people that I can see that would have any benefit out of it."

an exaggrated price for the products of his mine are the two classes of people that I can see that would have any benefit out of it."

I call attention in notes not in the spirit of criticism. Our sympathies are on the side espoused by General Harrison. But it occurred this sentence of General Harrison's speech might be misquoted. Because if the debtor pays, or liquidates, in a 50-cent dollar the mine owner would not be benefited by taking the same kind of depreciated 50-cent dollar for the product of his mine. It is difficult to see how the two cases are benefited alike. In fact, it puzzles me to harmonize the various inconsistencies used as arguments in all this oratory and newspaper discussion. Any cause is strengthened by plain statement of facts. No cause is strengthened by falsehood or false reasoning and incongruities.

It is difficult enough to harmonize the gold, or sound money doctrine, with McKinley protection, any way, and what the American people need are plain facts, unembellished by oratory and undisguised by special pleadings or sophisms. General Harrison let himself and the cause of "honest money" down when he attempted to grow facetious before the large and respectable audience assembled at Carnegie hall. Free silver is bad enough, but if it is 50-cent dollar to the debtor it cannot be a 100-cent dollar to the debtor it cannot be a 100-cent dollar to the debtor it cannot be a 100-cent dollar to the debtor it cannot be a 100-cent dollar to the debtor it cannot be a 100-cent dollar to the wore. "Bimetallism," says General Harrison in the same great speech, "is the use of the two metals as money when they are both used as units of value." With pride General Harrison points to the fact, "as the law is now," any president, of the United States can pay out silver or gold for the obligations of the government, maintaining that parity between our silver and gold coins which the law declares is the policy of the government. General Harrison likes to revenuent, and the president uses discretion in the p law provided and to avail of the privileges afforded when the exigencies require it. General Harrison tells us we have an abundance of money—sound, good money—for all practicable purposes; \$28 per capita, including all the various kinds. No well informed American citizen disputes the "soundness of the money," but the great thinking mass of 70.000,000 people has awakened to the fact that "it is only because the presidents of the United States that we have had and the one we have now have regarded it under the law a matter of public duty to maintain a gold basis under their own misguided influences." If, as

General Harrison states, the president "we now have" can come to a bimetallic basis with our silver and gold coins maintained on a parity in a single day and without any further act of legislation "and under the law now," and thus restore "business prosperity from being like a failing spring in autumn drouth to be like a strong current of a mighty river," that appears to be the plain duty of the hour. The waiting policy for legislation, change of administration or international concurrence seems worse than criminal.

WILLIAM BROADWELL.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 28.

A Trip Over the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Since passing through your city ten days ago, the writer has been over the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad to Mena and back, stopping at all the principal places. Suffice it to say, in a word, that the towns, cities and mineral springs along the route are all that is claimed for them, and Mena, nearly 40) miles south of this, is laid out for, and no doubt will be, a cit of importance. Buildings are going up rapidly and scores are living in tents. The scenery all along is charming, especially in the vicinity of Mena, where the road passes through Eagle gap. The road is laid mostly to the west of the principal mountains, and passes for a long way through the Territory. The unfinished part of the road, from Mena to Horatio, is about sixty miles, and a force of some 1,500 or 2,000 men and teams is at work all along that line, and it will be done as soon as men and money can do it. The road from Horatio to Texarkana is in the best of order, as well as this end of it, and is in full overation to Shreveport and To the Editor of the Journal. best of order, as well as this end of it, and is in full operation to Shreveport, and they are building on towards Port Arthur at the mouth of the Sabine river, on the Gulf, and expect to have it all completed this year. The writer learned from passengers on the train last night that the this year. The writer learned from passengers on the train last night that the United States government surveyors have nearly reached Wagoner, in the Creek nation of the Indian Territory, sectionizing the lands, and that the Creeks and Cherokees, in council, had consented to the terms of the government alloting to them in severalty, and throwing open the remainder to settlement, and that the Choctaws and others were considering it. The opinion was expressed that the time is at hand when white men will have rights in the Territory, which we hope may be accomplished.

PAUL BAGLEY.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 28.

A Financial Query.

A Financial Query.

To the Editor of the Journal.

If wheat is \$1\$ per bushel and corn is \$5\$ certs per bushel, the ratio between wheat and corn would be 4 to 1; but if a law was passed making the ratio between wheat and corn 2 to 1, would it not double the price of corn (as to wheat), and would it not be class legislation in the interest of the corn producing states? Now if the ratio between gold and silver is 31 to 1, and a law was passed making the ratio between gold and silver 16 to 1, would it not about double the price of silver (as to gold), and be class legislation in the interests of the silver producing states?

A. B. CART.

Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 28. Are unlike all other pulls. No purging or

pain. Act specially on the liver and bile. Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose,

NO K. N. G. ENCAMPMENT. Almost Certain That Anditor George

E. Cole Would Not Audit the Bills. Topeka, Kas., Aug. 30.-(Special.) The effort to secure the Kansas National Guard encampment for this city during reunion week will probably prove a failure. It is practically certain the militia will have no

practically certain the militia will have no encampment this year. Several obstacles will face the reunion committee in their effort to bring the guard here, though the almost certain opposition of State Auditor George E. Cole would, in itself, be sufficient. Mr. Cole is in Colorado and has not yet announced himself in the matter, but his opinions are well known. Only with difficulty could be be induced to audit the bills a year ago and this year a refusal is considered certain.

While no contract was entered into, the members of the K. N. G. agreed among themselves when they met before that they would not do so this year. Even should they do so, however, many would oppose making their encampment a part of the big reunion.

The feeling is quite general among the militiamen that more could be accomplished by a separate gathering. Many indeed, favor the selection of a piace distant from a large city, as they could see something of camp life and have more enjoyment among themselves.

"The Best Pill I ever used," is the frequent remark of purchasers of Carter's Little Liver Pills. When you try them you will say the same.

ays a Wreath of Flowers on the Grave of His Friend. New York, Aug. 30.—Li Hung Chang spent to-day quietly at the Waldorf. In the morning he received his old friend, Colonel Forester, and afterwards a delegation of Mott street merchants paid their respects to the viceroy. In the afternoon Li Hung Chang visited Grant's tomb, on which he laid a wreath of flowers, winding up the day by a visit to the house of Colonel Fred Grant, where he had tea and remained for an hour.

PENSIONS.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The following pen-sions have been granted: KANSAS. Original—Benjamin E. Carver, Rice,

Increase-John Goodwin, Wichita, Sedgwick; William M. Mattocks, Morantow Allen; Samuel Green, Leavenworth, Lea enworth. MISSOURI.

Original—Robert Welch, Buffalo, Dallas;
Clark Cushalt, Breckinridge, Caldwell,
Original, widow — Mary Wellington,
Moody, Howell,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Renewal—Amos Adair, Vinita, Cherokee

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleep-less, and who has cold hands and feet, can-not feel and act like a well person. Car-ter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

Knights of Honor Lecture.

E. J. Moore, special deputy and Knight of Honor, will deliver an address to the Knights of Honor at the hall, corner of Missouri avenue and Main street, this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The presence of all brother Knights is expected. The change of assessment rates at the last supreme lodge will be the subject of the lecture.

When you suffer from sick headache, dizzi ness, constipation, etc., "emember Carter's Little Liver Pills will relieve you. One pill Parents who have a son to educate will learn something to their interest by ad-dressing or calling at the Journal office.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE of meeting for increase of capital stock. Office of Kansas City Ice and Cold Storage Company, Kansas City, Missouri, July 20th, 1896. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Kansas City Ice and Cold Storage Company will be held at the office of the company, at the corner of 8th and Hickory streets, in Kansas City, state of Missouri, on the 23d day of September, 1896, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition then and there to be submitted to increase the capital stock of said company from fifty thousand (\$50,000) dollars, its present authorized capital, to one hundred thousand (\$50,000) dollars.

ALBERT J. MORRIS. President,
A. MENNY, Secretary.

O. W. BUTT,
A. MENNY,
Directors.

Directors.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT—
Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Llewellyn B. Nead, deceased, that I. John D. Nead, administrator of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof at the next term of the probate court of Jackson county, to be held at Kansas City, Missouri, on the 16th day of November, 1896.

JOHN D. NEAD, Administrator.

DIED.

HOLDING-Elizabeth E. Holding, on Friday, August 23, at the Scarritt Bible and Training school. Funeral services at Melrose church, Windsor avenue, Monday, August 31, at 10 o'clock. Burial in Elmwood cemetery. VASQUEZ-Thomas H., at his late residence, 1128 Missouri avenue, last evening at 10 o'clock.

Funeral notice later

LEGAL NOTICES.

Sheriff of Jackson county, Mo., Trustee.

Wollman & New. Attorneys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, Hattie L. Allen and Nathan D. Allen, her husband, by their deed of trust dated the sixteenth day of August, 1889, filed for record August Joth, 1889, and recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, in book B No. 358, at page 506, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, lying in Jackson county, in the state of Missouri, to-wit: All of lot numbered twenty (20), in Irving Park, an addition to the City of Kansas (now Kansas City), as marked and designated on the recorded plat of said addition, in trust to secure the payment of the promissory note in said deed described; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the same remains past due and unpaid, public notice is therefore hereby given that I, the undersigned trustee, at the request of the legal holder of said note, will, on Wednesday, the second day of September, 1896, sell the hereinbefore described real estate, at the south front door of the county court house, in the block bounded by Missouri avenue, Oak, Fifth and Locust streets, in Kansas City, Jackson county, Missouri (said court house being the building in which the circuit court of Jackson county is now appointed to be held at Kansas City), at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, between nine o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. of said day, for the purpose of discharging the debt secured by said deed of trust and the cotok of executing this trust.

ROBERT S. RODGERS. Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph

ROBERT S. RODGERS. Trustee.

ROBERT S. RODGERS. Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph F. Corle, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the probate court of the county of Jackson, state of Missouri, at Kansas City, on the 25th day of August, 1896. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims ha not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication they will be forever barred. ELIZABETH CORLE, Executors.

Brown, Chapman & Brown, Attorneys.
Dated this 25th day of August, 1896.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters of administration on the estate of Lyman W. Ford, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the probate court of the county of Jackson, state of Missouri, at Kansas City, on the 20th day of August, 1896. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication they will be forever barred.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1896.

rever harred. Dated this 20th day of August, 1896. HARRY W. DURALL, Administrator. HARRY W. DURALL. Administrator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of Samuel T. Platt, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the probate court of the county of Jackson, state of Missouri, at Kansas City, on the 28th day of August, 1896. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication they will be forever barred.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1896.

J. SCOTT HARRISON, Administrator, With the will of said Samuel T. Platt, deceased, annexed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that let-NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters testamentary on the estate of John McDowell, deceased, were granted to the undersigned in the probate court of the county of Jackson, state of Missouri, at Kansas City, on the 28th day of August, 1896. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication they will be forever barred.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1896.

FRANCIS M. M'DOWELL, Executor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that let-NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters of administration on the estate of Andrew J. Pierce, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the probate court of the county of Jackson, state of Missouri, at Kansas City, on the 22d day of August, 1896. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication they will be forever barred.

MARY L. PIERCE, Administratrix.

Dated this 22d day of August, 1896.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of T. W. Hackman that on Monday, the 12th day of October, A. D. 1898, or as soon thereafter as counse can be heard, I shall apply to the circuit court for a discharge from my trust as assignee of T. W. Hackman.

F. W. ROTZELL, Assignee.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. JOSEPH B. KESHLEAR, Candidate for renomination for the of-fice of county marshal, subject to decision of Democratic county convention.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. L. JAMES, the well known clair-voyant and trance medium, may be con-sulted at 1209 Grand ave., puriors 39 to 40.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

N. THE CURROUT COURT of Section County, Missouri, at Require of School County, Missouri, at Recurrence of School County, Missouri, and Reverse and Ondoray, 100 Cibbor react, the second Ondoray, 100 Cibbor react, the second Monday, 100 Cibbor react, the second Monday in October of the S

at the south front door of the court house, where the circuit courts of Jackson county are held. In Kansas City, Missouri, towit, on the block bounded on the south by Missouri avenue, on the east by Locust street, on the north by Fifth street, and on the west by Oak street, in the county of Jackson and state of Missouri, sell the above described real estate at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cush, to satisfy said unpaid indebtedness and the costs of executing this trust.

Sheriff and Acting Trustee.

J. F. Perdue, Attorney.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT of Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City. October term, 1896. Michael F. Dooley, as receiver of the First National bank of Willimantic, Connecticut, plaintiff, vs. Ansel Arnold, defendant. Order of publication. Now, at this day comes Michael F. Dooley, as receiver of the First National bank, of Willimantic, Connecticut, plaintiff, vs. Ansel Arnold, is a above entitled cause, before the undersigned clerk of the circuit court of Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, in vacation, and files affidavit stating that the above named defendant, Ansel Arnold, is a non-resident of this state and cannot be summoned herein by the ordinary process of law, and praying that an order of publication issue against said defendant; it is thereupon ordered by the clerk aforesaid in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendant that an action has been commenced against him by petition and attachment in the circuit court of Jackson county, at Kansas City, in the state of Missouri, founded upon two certain promissory notes in the total sum of fifteen hundred dollars; that his property has been attached, and that unless said defendant be and appear at the next term of said circuit court, the same being the October term, 1896, thereof, to be holden at the court house in Kansas City, in the state of Missouri, founded upon two certain promissory notes in the total sum of fifteen hundred dollars; that his property has been attached, and that unless said defendant be an

(Seal) H. M. STONESTREET, Clerk,
By CHAS. C. RYERS, D. C.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, Max. Isancs
and Elizabeth Isaacs, his wife, and M. K.
Weil and Helen K. Well, his wife, and M. K.
Weil and Helen K. Well, his wife, by deed
of trust dated March 7th, 1889, and recorded March 7th, 1889, in recorder of deeds'
office of Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, in book B 349, page 279, conveyed
to I. J. Ringolsky, as trustee, the following described real estate in Jackson counity, Missouri; beginning at a point at the
southwest corner of lot number 32 in
Haefner's first addition to Kansas City,
Missouri, thence north 40 feet to the south
line of lot number 32, 122½ feet
to a point; thence south 40 feet to the
south line of lot 33; thence east along
said south line of lot 33; thence east along
said south line of lot 33; thence east along
said south line of lot 33; thence east along
said south line of lot 33; thence east along
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said south line of lot 33; thence east along
said south line of lot 33; thence east along
said south line of lot 33; thence east along
said south line of lot 33; thence east along
said south line of lot 33; thence east along
said south line of lot 33; thence east along
said south line of lot 34; thence beat along
said south line of lot 35; thence east along
said south line of lot 36; the cet to beginning; being 122½ feet off of cast end of
lot 33 in Haefner's first addition to Kansas City, Mo., in trust to secure the payment of their three certain real estate
mortgage bonds described in said deed;
and, whereas, the first of said three bonds
has been paid and default has been made
in the payment of the last two of said
bonds, and interest thereon, now, therefore, I, the undersigned trustee, will, as
such trustee, at the request of the holder of said bonds, and in accordance with
said deed of trust, sell the above described
real estate at public vendue, to the higher of said bonds, and in accordance with
said deed of trust, sell the

SALE OF LOOMIS COAL COMPANY property—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, James G. Strean, will, at Bevier, Macon county, Missouri, on Tuesday, the 1st day of September, 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the property of the Loomis Coal Company, conveyed to me by R. E. Anderson, special master of the United States court, by his deed, dated March 3, 1896, and recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds for Macon county, Missouri, in book 108, page 1, and following. Reference is made to said deed for a complete description of the property, and printed descriptions will be furnished upon application to the undersigned. No bid will be zeognized unless accompanied by a certified check for ten thousand dollars (30,600) in favor of the undersigned in case the successful bidder, who deposits such check, shall fall to make good his hid and take and pay for the property. The successful bidder will be required to accept his deed and pay the purchase price in cash on the day of the sale. The conveyance to be made by the undersigned will be a special warranty deed, with covenants only against his own acts.

Kansas City, Mo., August 15, 1256.

UNION DEPOT TIME CARD.

Instructions — All trains daily unless marked: "x," except Sunday; "s," Sunday only; "z," except Saturday; "y," except Monday; "l," Saturday only. First column, leave; second column, arrive.

Hannibal & St. Joe-Burlington Route. Trains. Leave. Arrive.
K. C. & Brookfield. 4:90 pm x10:39 am
Atlantic express 7:30 am 8:25 pm
Chicago fast mail, "Elli". 6:10 pm 8:25 am
St. Louis express 8:25 pm 7:50 am

B. & M. in Neb.-Burlington Route.

K. C., St. Joseph & Conneil Bluffs. Omaha & St. P. fast mail.11:10 am 3:50 pm

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

Missouri Pacific Rallway. Trains East.

St. Louis limited 1:00 pm 4:49 am St. Louis night express 9:00 pm 7:15 am Lexington & Sedalia 5:45 pm 10:00 am St. Louis fast mail 1:15 pm 10:20 am St. Louis fast mail 1:15 pm 10:20 am St. Louis day express 9:40 am 5:30 pm Lexington, Sedalia & St. L 8:35 am 7:20 pm Lexington, Sedalia & St. L 8:35 am 7:20 pm Lexington, Sedalia & St. L 8:35 am 7:20 pm Colorado & Coffeyellie 10:00 am 5:40 pm Trains North.

Omaha, Lin. & N. Cliy 9:15 pm 6:30 am St. Joe & Atchison 6:55 pm 9:30 am Atchison & Hiawatha 5:00 pm 1:10 pm Seneca & Reatrice 7:45 am 6:45 pm St. Joe & Cen. Branch 10:25 am 6:45 pm St. Joe & Cen. Branch 10:25 am 5:10 pm Trains South.

Rich Hill, Ft. & & Wich 2:00 am 1:30 am Joplin & Texas 7:10 pm 7:27 am Joplin & Texas 7:10 pm 8:10 pm 8:10

Kansas City Northwestern Railroad. Seneca & Beatrice ex 7:45 am 4:20 pm Wabash Railroad.

Chicago & Alton Railroad. Chicago & St. Louis ex... 9:00 am 6:50 pm Chicago limited 6:00 pm 9:25 am St. Louis & Chicago ex... 8:45 pm 7:25 am

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. Union Pacific Railway.

Cal. & Oregon fast mail...10:40 am 5:00 pm Denver & Cal. limited..... 7:30 pm 8:50 am Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. East of the Missouri River.

GRAND AVENUE DEPOT-224 Street.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

K. C. & Independence Electric Ry.

A. m.—Leave Kansas City 5:10, 5:30, 5:50, 6:15. All trains from 6:15 a. m. to 5:45 p. m. 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 6:45, 6:35, 7:10, 7:20, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:25, 8:45, 9:10, 9:25, 10:00, 10:30, *11:00 First train on Sunday leaves at 7:30, *Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

only. GRAND CENTRAL STATION,

Second and Wyandotte Sts. Chicago Great Western Railway-Maple Leaf Route. Leave. Arrive.

K. C., PITTSBURG & GULF RY. CO. "Port Arthur Route."

Grand Central Station, Second and Wyandotte Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas City, Osceola & Southern

Between Kansas City,
Belton, Harrisonville,
East Lynne, Clinton,
Lowry City and Osceola. 7:45 am 19:35 am
Between Kansas City,
Belton, Harrisonville,
East Lynne, Clinton,
Lowry City and Osceola. 4:25 pm 5:35 pm

Kansas City & Independence Air Line. Leave Kansas City: A. M., 6:29, 7:36, 7:30, 8:35, 9:35, 10:39, 11:39, P. M., 1:00, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 2:30, 4:30, 4:50, 5:40, 5:65, 6:30, 7:29, 7:40, 7:55, 8:10, 5:35, 9:00, 9:50, 10:40, 11:30, Trains marked thus * run only to Fairmount park. First train on Sunday leaves at 8:35 a. m. Depots, Second and Walnut and Second and Wyandotte streets.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that let-NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters testamentary on the estate of Christoph Kilingmann, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the probate court of the county of Jackson, state of Missouri, at Kansas City, on the 14th day of August, 1896. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication they will be forever barred.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1896.

CHRISTOPH KLINGMANN, JR., Executor.